time for the House to recess. In that time, amid a roar of applause, Mr. McMillin reported the internal revenue bill to the House. The advocates of the income tax were victorious and ten seconds later the House took a recess.

FEATURES OF THE BILL.

The Income Tax and Other Sections

as Finally Agreed To. The internal revenue bill as agreed on to-day provides a tax of 2 per cent. upon all incomes of citizens of the United States. Ather at home or abroad, from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends or malaries on all amounts over and above \$4,-XXX. The bill goes into effect Jan. 1, 1895. in estimating incomes there shall be inauded notes, bonds and other securities, except such United States bonds as are exempt from federal taxation. The tax is laid on profits realized within the year from sales of real estate purchased within the year or within two years previous to the year for which the income is estimated; also, on sales of live stock and farm produce generally, where grown upon one's own estate; also, other incomes derived from any source whatever, and the share of any person of the profits of companies, whether incorporated or partnership, who would be entitled to the same if divided. whether divided or otherwise, except the incomes received from corporations whose officers, as required by law, withhold a percentum of the dividends and pay the same to the officer authorized to receive it. In addition to the \$4,000 exemption, all

national, State and county taxes paid within the year shall be deducted from the profits of the person who has actually paid them; also losses sustained during the year from fires, shipwreck and other causes not covered by insurance and compensated for, and worthless debts, but excluding esti-mated depreciation of value and losses on sales of real estate. No deduction shall be made for improvements, which may in-Crease the value of the property or estate. Only one deduction of \$4,000 shall be made from the aggregate income of members of any family.

Every person having an income of more than \$3,500 shall make a return to the deputy collector of the district in which he resides of the amount of his income, but persons having less than \$3,500 a year shall not make such a report. These returns shall be made on oath, and the deputy collector may increase the amount of any list or return it if he has reason to believe that it has been understated. As a penalty for refusing to make up such list, the deputy collector may make up such list according to the best information obtainable and add 50 per cent. to the amount. In cases where a fraudulent list has been rendered, a penalty of 100 per cent shall be

The bill provides at some length the manner in which persons dissatisfied with the decision of the collector may submit their case to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The tax shall be collected on or before the first day of each July, and an additional tax of 5 per cent. shall be laid on payment after that date, and interest at the rate of 1 per cent. a month upon the amount of the tax.

All persons in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, including Senators, Representatives and delegates to Congress, shall pay a 2 per cent. tax upon incomes above \$4,000 a year. This amount shall be deducted from their incomes by the disbursing officer making the

The bill provides that when any revenue officer divulges the operations of a manufacturer or producer, or the amount or source of his income, he shall be subject to a fine and imprisonment. That the deputy collector shall make lists of persons owning property subject to tax. That it shall be the duty of persons, firms and corporations made liable to any duty, special or other tax not otherwise provided for, in case of a special tax, on or before July 31, annually, in case of income tax, on or before March 1, annually, and in other cases before the tax accrues, to furnish the deputy collector complete lists of taxable property. In case such person fails, but permits the deputy to make up the return, such lists

may be received upon oath. Section 11 of the bill relates to corporations. It requires them to make return before the 10th day of the month following the declaration of dividends under oath by the principal officer. Section 12 requires the corporation to furnish, beginning 1895, on or before the first Monday of - (each year), a statement, showing the gross profits, expenses, exclusion of interests, annuities and dividends, net profits, without allowance for the same, amount paid out on account of Interest, annuities and dividends, amount paid for salaries of employes, above and below \$4,000. Section 14 levies taxes upon corporations' dividends, interest coupons and annulties wherever and whenever payable, to all parties whatsoever, and the corporation may deduct or retain from all payments made on account of such dividends, etc., a proportionate share of the tax so

Section 15 provides for the issue of receipts by collectors for taxes paid, and whenever the payment is made otherwise than by a corporation the collector may give a separate receipt for each tax paid by any debtor on account of payments to separate creditors in such form that the debtor can present them to his creditors in satisfaction of their respective demands to the amount specified in such receipts. Section 16 requires the regulations to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and to be conspicuously posted before tak-

Section 19 provides that after a blank date in 1894 there shall be a tax of two cents a pack on playing cards payable by adhesive stamps. Section 20 provides for the cancellation of these stamps and pun-Ishment for their misuse. Section 21 requires makers of playing cards to register. Section 22 relates to the preparation and ssue of the stamps, Section 23 provides for the punishment of counterfeiters of the same. Section 21 provides a punishment for the preparation and sale of unstamped cards, with a provision that they may be exported without tax. Sections 25 and 26 are penalty clauses relative to the misuse of wrappers for cards. Section 27 requires the tax on eards to be paid by the manufacurer, and declares the person who offers them for sale, whether foreign or domestic, to be a manufacturer. Section 28 provides for the collection of the tax on

cards illegally issued. Section 29 fixes the tax on and after the second calendar month after the passage of the act, on all distilled spirits produced in the United States on which the tax is not paid before that day at \$1 per gallon, to be paid by the possessor on or before removal from warehouses, within eight years from the date of original entry for deposit in any distillery or bonded warehouse, except in cases of withdrawal without payment of tax, as now authorized by law. Section 30 continues existing warehouse bonds on distilled spirits in full force for the time named in the bonds. When the tax is paid, on or after that date, there shall be added to the present tax of 90 cents a sufficient tax to make the total equal to \$1. Bonds may be required for the additional tax. Section 31 provides for regauging of spirits upon withdrawal, lim-Iting the allowance for loss to one gallon for two months and eleven and one-half gallons for twelve months. Section 32, the last, repeals all inconsistent acts.

RAN INTO A HURRICANE. Experience of the Ship Willie Rosen-

feld While on the Atlantic. QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 24.-The American ship Willie Rosenfeld, Captain Dunphy, which sailed from San Francisco on Sept. 5 for Liverpool, has put into this port in distress. Captain Dunphy reports that the Willie Rosenfeld ran into a terrible hurricane on Jan. 8 in latitude 39 north and longitude 37 west. He adds that the ship was in the greatest danger of being thrown upon her beam ends and only righted after all her sails had been cut away. For several hours she seemed to be on the point of foundering, her decks being continuously flooded by the terrific seas which swept over the ship, carrying away her wheel-house and everything movable on the deck. Two of her crew were swept overboard and the captain and several others were badly injured.

Race Across the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.-An interesting contest to score a point in the controversy about carrying the English and American mails was begun at this port today between the two crack steamships, the Majestic, of the White Star line, and the New York, of the American line. Each captain will do his utmost to land his mail matter in London ahead of his rival. A victory of a few hours will count much in the steamship company's claim for the government contract. The New York itine Majestic at 4:26 a. m.

Surrender of Stret-Car Strikers. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 24.-After a conference to-day the executive committee of the street-car strikers announced that the men will go back to work at the company's terms. The terms are that all strikers, except the nine ring-leaders, shall be taken back, that the company shall recognize no union, and that the men shall work on the same terms and conditions which obtained before the strike.

To gather pearls from Ocean's vases Divers go down in divers places; But at our mouths of streams and bays, PURDUE'S LOSS TOTAL

None of the Engineering Machinery Saved from the Fire.

Talk of an Anti-Trust Distillery at Terre Haute - Muncie's Chief of Police Makes a Neat Capture.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 24.-The fire damage to the engineering building at Purdue University will be complete. It was hoped that possibly the big passenger locomotive and the Harris-Corliss triple expansion engines, valuable pieces of machinery, would be saved or escape with small damage, but this was not to be. The monster locomotive, the pride of the faculty and students as well as the admiration of the visitors, is a heap of ruin. The rods are warped and twisted, the engine itself partially toppled over, and as it looks now it is nothing but a pile of old iron. It can be rebuilt perhaps, but looks like a complete wreck.

The fire started in the boiler rooms and was caused by an explosion of natural gas. This report was soon followed by a second, which blew out the walls of that part of the hall and gave the flames full sweep. Had there been such a thing as a hand engine near at the outset it is believed the building could have been mainly saved. There was a small supply of hose, not enough to throw the water on that part of the hall where the fire started, and only the west wings were saved. The main building walls are partially standing and the handsome tower is still up, but the walls and tower are cracked so badly it is believed they will have to all come down when the shops are rebuilt

President Smart says the shops will be rebuilt as soon as the insurance is paid in. Following are the companies carrying policles on the building and contents: Westchester, \$1,500; Farmers' Fire, \$1,500; the Traders', \$1,500; Ohio Farmers', \$1,500; Commercial Union, \$1,500; Phoenix, \$3,000; National, \$4,000; Commercial Union, \$2,000; Greenwich, \$3,000; Hamburg-Bremen (two policies), \$4,000; London Assurance Company, \$3,000; Reading Fire, \$2,000; the Germania, \$2,000; the Northern, \$2,000; Imperial, London, \$3,000; German, \$2,000; Milwaukee Mechanics', \$3,000; American, New York, \$3,000; Rochester German, \$2,000; total, \$45,-000. The trustees accepted the building from the contractors last Saturday morning.

ANTI-TRUST DISTILLERY.

Mr. Beggs Investigating the Scheme at Terre Haute.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 24.-Vice President Beggs, of the Whisky Trust, has arrived in town to investigate the project for an anti-trust distillery which George L. Woolsey, now of New York and formerly of Des Moines, is promoting with some encouragement by local capitalists. Woolsey came here a few weeks ago with Henry Klepfer, formerly of St. Louis, but now of Chicago, and immediately sought Crawford Fairbanks, who was in the old whisky pool and helped to organize the Whisky Trust, from which he dropped out within a year to devote his time and money to the Strawboard Trust and the Wheel Trust. Fairbanks says he has not gone into the proposed opposition distillery, but others have taken an active interest in securing it. Klepfer had been a partner of Nelson Morris. Woolsey has the record of selling the same distillery at Des Moines twice and as being a professional promoter of projects to be forced on the trust. Mr. Beggs is a resident of Terre Haute, although his duties keep him at Peoria, and it is thought that this fact influenced him in selecting Terre Haute as a point of attack on the trust. The doubt about the sincerity of his purpose to build and operate a distillery is making it difficult to secure some aid now being asked of Terre Haute people.

LOTS OF TROUBLE FOR \$90.

Muncie Chief of Police Does a Neat Piece of Work in Taking a Thief. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 24.-Joseph Platt is in jail here charged with stealing \$90 from Albert Goshorn, a young manufacturer. Platt escaped the officers yesterday and left the city, but was arrested. The police shadowed a woman, Mrs. Emma Cox, with whom the man was very intimate. Last night she took the east-bound train and was followed by two officers. She got off the train at Union City and was at once escorted to the Ohio side of the town where Platt met her. In disguise Superintendent Miller, of the Muncie police force induced Platt to cross over on Hoosier soil and the man was arrested. The woman was found to have the money and she has since been arrested for receiving stolen money. The escapade is the result of Goshorn getting drunk with a livery stable hand. A tough gang of companions attempted to take Platt away from the officers, but a traveling man assisted Miller in taking care of Platt while officer Turner kept the crowd back with his revolver flashing in the mid-Mr. J. W. Perkins left the door to his big iron safe open in his printing estab-

lishment, last night, and burglars made an easy haul of \$80 in cash. There is a clew to the perpetrators.

BIG FOUR'S WABASH SCHEME. A Much Needed Improvement on the Michigan Division.

Special to the Indian spolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., Jan. 24.-The Big Four Railroad Company has determined on some extensive and expensive changes in its tracks entering this city. All who have traveled over the Michigan division will remember that trains on that line are obliged to back in and out, consuming much time. It is proposed to build a line, leaving the present route at the crossing of the Lafontaine road and the railroad. north across the river, a large iron bridge being thrown across that stream, through the bottom where heavy filling will be required, to the present station and then curving through the yards and running almost due east, strike the main line east of the limestone bluffs. There will be several curves and the bridge to construct, but it will obviate backing in and out of Wabash. One hundred thousand dollars has been set apart for the work which it is hoped to

AN OMISH COLONY.

complete this year.

Number of Farmers Start a Venture

in Allen County. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 24.-A large part of Maumee township bordering on the Ohio State line in Allen county is in a wilderness, but is of excellent farming land and easily and profitably cultivated when once cleared. Several sections of this land belong to the estate of the late Hon. Joseph K. Edgerton, and yesterday a big deal was closed whereby a colony of progressive Omish farmers purchased twelve hundred acres of this land for \$15,600, being \$13 an acre. The colony is composed of eighteen families from Allen and Adams counties, Indiana; Allen, Fulton and Putnam counties, Ohio, and Tazewell county, Illinois. They will commence to-day to fell timber and will clear a large part of their purchase money from that source. They expect to have half of their land cleared ready for

use next spring. Decision in an Old Property Case.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 24.—The wellknown case of George W. Ewing the third against John H. Bass and others, involving the title to many thousand dollars' worth of real estate in Allen, Cass, Miami and many other counties in the State, was decided in the Superior Court yesterday against Ewing. The facts of the case are these: George W. Ewing the second, and father of the plaintiff, inherited property valued at over \$50,000 from William G. Ewing, an uncle. Before arriving at maturity he conveyed all of this property to his father for a nominal consideration. A few years after the father deeded all of this property back to his son for a like nominal consideration. The plaintiff, Ewing the third, claimed that his grandfather had no right to recentey to his father, and that his deed was void. but the court holds that the consideration being only nominal that the transaction was but a family arrangement and the parties in interest had a right to revoke it at any time.

The case will now go to the Supreme Court. Pitiful Case of Destitution.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 24.-The cry of the unemployed was listened to last No pearls do Asian swimmers raise

Like those in beauty's mouth that shine,

Made by the SOZODONT divine.

Of the diemployed was instelled to be cholera. Inght by the City Council and they ordered to be cholera. Soon after receiving \$1,000 insurance money ting here from New York is but \$6 by the bondsmen. The money was invested in the improvement of the streets and alleys.

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until the distressed condition eases up. Deputy Sheriff Anders revealed a pitiful case when he arrested, just over the Johnson county line, John Anderson for larceny of a hog from John Toner, a wealthy farmer, a few miles west of this city. Anderson's wife had just given birth to a child and was sick. To get food he slaughtered one of Toner's hogs and started home with it. His vehicle broke down and he cut out the best meat and left the rest on the roadside. When arrested there was nothing to eat in the house and the wife and babe had hardly enough clothing to cover thein?9

Promotion for Jack Hylton.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PLAINFIELD, Ind., Jan. 24.-On Feb. 1 Jack Hylton, for the past three years assistant superintendent at the Reform School for Boys, will leave for Montana, where he goes to take the superintendency of a similar institution. Mr. Hylton has been connected with the school in various ways for the past twelve years, beginning his work as night watchman. He understands all the details of the work and will be greatly missed at the school here. He is a native of Hendricks county and his friends are glad to know of his promotion.

Gen. Lew Wallace's Tin Whistle.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 24.-At the residence of Gen. Lew Wallace there is a small tin whistle that is chained to the private mail box on the porch. The mail carrier blows the whistle when he puts mail in the box. This morning he delivered mail and blew the whistle, but could not get the whistle out of his mouth. It had frozen to his lips. There he stood chained to the mail box and howled for help. He finally got himself loose and departed with his mouth raw and bleeding.

Fought for the Union.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 24.-E. F. Stimpson, of this city, died last night at his home, aged sixty-five. He was born in North Carolina and came to Indiana in 1854, settling near Mahalasville, this county, where he resided most of his life. He served throughout the late war, although he was born of slave-owning parents. He was a member of Company G, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers. He leaves a wife and several grown up children.

Brakeman Fatally Hurt.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 24.-Andrew Shissler, a freight brakeman on the Nickelplate road, fell from the top of his train just west of the city early this morning and laid on the ground with both legs crushed several hours before he was missed. When found he was nearly frozen to death. He cannot recover. He has a wife and two small children.

Must Take Their Medicine. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Jan. 24.-Judge Hester yesterday refused to grant a change of venue in the case of the State against Mason Whiteman, Charles Compton and John Parker, charged with attempting to kidnap Olive Kraft, the twelve-year-old daughter of Joseph H. Kraft. They will be tried Feb. 8.

Starling's Slayer Acquitted. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Ind., Jan. 24.- The jury in the case against Albert Smith, indicted for murder in the first degree for killing James Starling, returned a verdict of not guilty in twenty minutes.

Indiana Notes.

The schoolhouse in District 3, Franklin township, Montgomery county, was burned on Tuesday night. A defective flue was the

Humane officer Bradbury, of Terre Haute, is trying to indict the persons concerned in a cock fight held Sunday west of that city. He has also sent word to Fontanet, Vigo county, that he will prosecute all who take part in a pigeon-shooting match advertised to take place there next Monday.

OBITUARY.

Constance Fenimore Cooper Woolson, the American Authoress.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 24.-Mr. Samuel Mather, of this city, to-day received a cablegram from Venice announcing the death of Constance Fenimore Cooper Woolson, the authoress. She was Mr. Mather's

Constance Fenimore Woolson was born in Claremont, N. H., in 1848. She was the daughter of Charles Jarvis Woolson and Hannah Cooper Pomeroy, her mother being a niece of James Fenimore Cooper. While yet a girl her parents moved to Cleveland, and Constance was educated at the Young Woman's Seminary there, afterward attending Madame Chegary's French school in New York city. On the death of her father in 1869, she began to write. She moved with her mother to the Southern States in 1873, where she resided, principally in Florida, till 1879. In that year her mother died, and she went to England, making that her future home. She was a constant and popular contributor to periodicals and published "Anne," her first work, in New York in 1882. The next year she published "For the Major." "East Augels' came in 1886, and soon after "Rod-man, the Keeper" and "Castle Nowhere," a volume of "Lake Country Sketches." Since then she has visited all parts of Europe and written much.

Dr. Joseph Hobbins.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 24.-Dr. Joseph Hobbins, one of the foremost surgeons, died to-day at his home in Madison. He was a member of the Royal College of veto message, says: 'I am by no means cer-Surgeons, London. Also a Fellow of the Geographical Society, of England, and one the most enthusiastic horticulturists in America. He founded that department in the State University and was known as "The father of horticulture in the North-

Laura Mapleson.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.-Mme. Laura Schierner Mapleson, the world-famous soprano, and wife of the celebrated impressraio, Col. Henry Mapleson, died in the Everett House to-day after a short illness. The malady that terminated so prematurely the career of the universally admired artist, was grip. Heart failure is named as the immediate cause of her death.

Other Deaths.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.-George H. Ely died suddenly at 9:30 this morning at Washington. He was there as a delegate from the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce to the National Board of Trade. CORK, Jan. 24.-Capt. Richard H. S. Barry, one of the deputy lieutenants in the County of Cork and a well-known sportsman and yachtsman, is dead. PARIS, Jan. 24.-Edmond Regnier, who undertook the mysterious and aportive ne-

gotiations with the Germans during the war of 1870, is dead. PARIS, Jan. 24.-Rev. Mr. Newell, an American clergyman connected with the Morgan American Episcopal Church, in this city, is dead.

Business Embarrassments.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 24.—C. P. Williamson, president of the Williamson iron works, has been appointed receiver for that company, which has a capital of \$150,000 and owns large iron works and a furnace. William Hardie has been appointed receiver of the Birmingham iron works, with a capital stock of \$150,000. This company has defaulted on its bonds and is insolvent. The low price of iron and general depression of business is given as the cause. BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 24.-The Buffalo and Niagara River Navigation Company is in bad shape financially and is in the hands of a temporary receiver. Assets, \$22,622; debts, \$107,570.

Lumber Dealers' Association. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 24.-The twelfth

annual convention of the Union Lumber Dealers' Association of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania was held here yesterday with about two hundred members in attendance. The secretary's report showed the total membership was 395. The receipts for the year were \$1,999.50, and expenditures, \$1, 899.54. The association discussed and recommended to the Ohio Legislature a lien law giving absolute lien upon ground and building to contractors and subcontractors. material men and laborers. Governor Mc-Kinley addressed the association. The following officers were elected: President, W. Thomas, Akron. O.; vice president, William Ahlers, Allegheny, Pa.; treasurer, Elliott Pierce, Dayton.

Want a Receiver for the Road. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 24.-Smi-

ley, Smith & Stevens, attorneys, filed a bill of foreclosure in the United States court to-day asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Frankfort & Southeastern railroad. The suit was begun at the instance of Augustus C. Hall, of New York, trustee for the bondholders.

THE ELECTIONS BILL

Senator Lodge Opposes Opening the Gates to Fraud.

John Y. McKane's Dirty Work Pointed Out as What May Occur if Federal Laws Are Repealed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-The Hawalian question came prominently before the Senate again to-day, and, after an hour's brisk discussion, went over until to-morrow, when Senator Teller will take the floor. The result of the debate was to show that there is division both in the Democratic and Republican ranks as to the wisdom of adopting the resolution reported by the foreign relations committee. Senator Vest objected to it on the ground that it indicated the project for annexation might be more favorably received in the future, and Senator Allison and other Republicans objected to it on the ground that, according to their interpretation, the resolution pledged the Senate as altogether opposing the principle of annexation and as approving the policy of the President in this respect. A half dozen amendments are now pending to modify its phraseology, and it is likely to be subjected to material changes before final adoption.

At 2 o'clock the bill repealing the federal election laws came up as the unfinished bus-Iness. Senator Lodge took the floor in opposition to the bill. He made a vigorous speech against the measure, and pointed out the outrages perpetrated by John Y. McKane as evidence of what political bosses would do in the absence of federal laws to punish frauds. Mr. Lodge said that it would be a waste, of time to argue concerning the constitutionality of the national election laws. If ever there could have been doubt on this subject Supreme Court decisions had settled the question for all time. After reviewing the decisions of the Supreme Court relative to this matter, the Senator took up the question of election frauds and reviewed in detail recent instances of corruption in New York city. The Senator then continued: "The passage of the law which it is now proposed to repeal and the appointment of supervisors in accordance with their provisions put a stop in a large measure to these frauds. Whatever the defects were in this legislation-and they were many-at the time, they at least produced good result. These frauds thus brought to an end were the work of that eminent Democrat, the late William M. Tweed. But although he was driven from the field of his political activity and died in obscurity his throne has not been left vacant, nor his sword unswayed. He has both successors and imitators. I will take only one very recent example to prove this and to show that if these laws were needed to repress Mr. Tweed's activity, they are just as necessary to-day to curb the zeal of those who would rival him in his chosen sphere of public

"Last fall Mr. John Y. McKane, of Gravesend, L. I., rose at a bound to national reputation. If he lacked the powerful imagination of Mr. Tweed in dealing with voting lists and voters he quite equaled him in boldness and effrontery. If his performances were less picturesque and finished than those of his great master, they were quite as flagrant. I will describe what he did, not in my own language, but in the forcible sentences of Mr. St. Clair McKelway, a Democrat, and the editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, the leading Democraticnewspaper of that city. Mr. McKelway states what occurred at Gravesend last fall as follows: 'At the election this man had 8,418 population to take into account in his town. He credited himself with 6,218 voters. Never did mathematician or fecundity further go.' I dislike to correct Mr. McKelway, but I do not think that this statement is quite accurate. In the earlier and better days I have shown Mr. Tweed displayed a richer imagination in dealing with efection figures than Mr. McKane. But, on the other hand, in justice to Mr. McKane, it ought to be said that Mr. Tweed never beat and stoned American citizens because they carried a mandate of the Supreme Court authorizing them to examine the voting lists. Mr. McKane's performance proves sufficiently that crimes against the suffrage are attempted now just as flagrantly in our Northern cities as they were more than twenty years ago, and that the need of stringent legislation, both State and national, to prevent and punish

them is as great as ever. In conclusion Mr. Lodge said: "The United States has no right to meddle in any way with State, county or city elections, and, in my theory of the Constitution, the State should not be permitted to meddle in any way with elections of members of the national House. The present attempt is an effort to invade the domain of national authority, to break down national power, to sweep from the statute books any recognition of national rights. On this ground I oppose the bill. And I also oppose it because I believe that national elec-tions, separate from all local elections, should be under the control and conduct of the United States, to the end that citizens of the United States, when in that capacity they exercise their highest rights, might be able to do so without fear or favor. As I quoted in the debate in the House in 1890; 'I wish men to be free, as much from mobs as kings; from you as me.'"

At 3:05 the Senator concluded his remarks, and on motion of Senator Allison the Senate went into executive session. At 3:15 the doors were reopened, and Senator Coke, of Texas, called up the bill authorizing the Gulf, Brumont & Kansas City Railroad Company to bridge two rivers in Louisiana and Texas. This measure was made the occasion of a detailed discussion by Senator Vest of the recent veto by President Clevetain that the Secretary of War, who is vested by the terms of the bill with considerable discretion as far as the plans of the structure are concerned, would have the rower to exact of the promoters of this enterprise the erection of a bridge spanning the entire river.' We have in the New York bridge bill the identical provision that we have here, that the plans should be submitted to the Secretary of War, and until approved by him the structure shall not be commenced. The President, and I mention it with great respect, has overlooked the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on this very matter. In the New York case, where the identical question submitted to the court was the one raised by the President in his recent message, the court decided as follows: 'It is competent for Congress, having authorized the construction of a bridge at a given height over a navigable water, to empower the Secretary of War to determine whether the proposed bridge will be a serious obstruction to navigation, and to authorize changes in being first adopted.

the plans of the proposed structure." After these remarks by Senator Vest, the bill was passed, several minor amendments The bill extending the time for the construction of the bridge across the Calumet river. Illinois, the Senate bill authorizing the issue of a patent to the Presbyterian home missions for certain lands on the Omaha Indian reservation for school purposes, and the House bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reserve from sale certain land in the abandoned Fort Cummings military reservation were passed. At 4 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

Banker Indicted.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 24.-Seven indictments were returned against John Reid. president of the Western Trust and Savings Association, by the grand jury in the Criminal Court this afternoon. He is charged with taking deposits knowing the bank to be insolvent. Reid is under bond. The grand jury will continue the investigation of the failures of the Continental Trust Company and the Security Savings Trust Company. Reld was arrested and lodged in jail to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.-A bulletin issued by the physicians this morning on Mr. Childs's condition was to the effect that he assed a comfortable night and was resting

easy this morning. Neither Dr. Costa nor

Dr. Leidy would say anything in reference

to Mr. Childs's lower limbs being paralyzed.

The fact that a physician is constantly at

Editor Childs's Condition.

the bedside of the distinguished patient is proof positive that Mr. Childs is a very sick man. Indicted for Bigamy. CHICAGO, Jan. 24.-Harry Truesdell was indicted for bigamy here to-day. It is charged that after having married Jessie

Pray in Toledo he married Hulda Howard in Milwaukee without the formality of a

The President Returing Home. HATRFORD, Conn., Jan. 24.-The President and Miss Rose Cleveland, who attended the funeral of their nephew, Henry Hastings, here to-day, left for Washington at 6 o'clock this evening.

Poison Instead of Cholera. RACINE, Wis., Jan. 24.—The authorities here are looking for the widow of Herman Groenke, who died last August very sud-



ABSOLUTELY PURE

they left for New York. Groenke's brothers suspected foul play and the body was exhumed and the stomach sent to Chicago for analysis. To-day word was received from the examining chemists that large quantities of arsenic had been found in the stomach. The authorities will endeavor to apprehend the widow and try her for mur-

THE NEW AGRICULTURE.

Transformation of Southern Farm Methods-Economy of a Truck Farm.

Correspondence the Indianapolis Journal. NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 20.-For those who plant and plow in April it is hard to realize that already in the tide-water counties of North Carolina the furrows are being turned and the seed put into the ground for the first crop, and, more than this, that farmers of thrift who have an eye to the main chance and know how to improve it will not only harvest their Irish potatoes, etc., about the time that the frost comes out of the ground in Minnesota and Vermont, but will raise and market subsequent

crops besides in the course of the year. Within the past decade or less the spirit of a new agriculture has taken possession of the effete South, and the tendency is now quite generally turned toward smaller farms and better cultivation, with greater diversity of crops. Improved implements have been introduced, and, in conspicuous instances, new systems and processes have been adopted. Fertility of soil has been increased by ditching and mar.uring, and the honorable old fields, once sufficiently productive in their mediaeval sort of way, are Low being rapidly trans richest, most interesting and profitable trucking and farming districts in the United States. Labor is cheap, in fair supply and tractable, and, when sufficiently paid, reasonably efficient. So far the results have been eminently satisfactory. For the year 1893 the trucking interest of the Norfolk district, which is the shipping port of most of the North Carolina seaboard, was \$6,500,-000, which is an increase of a million and a half in a single season. The environment of Norfolk itself is largely occupied by productive truck farms, but New Berne and Edenton, in North Carolina, can get their crops to market ten days earlier, as they have the advantage of two degrees of latitude and a nearer proximity of the tepid gulf streams. New Berne alone has eight thousand acres in garden truck, and Elizabeth City nearly as much more.

What degree of profit is within reach, ultimately, in the direction of this new agriculture is best shown by comparison with the statistics of a certain Whitechapel farm in England, which is operated under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society, that country having several years' precedence of America in this special line of economic industry. The farm in question consisted of 127 acres of grass and sixty acres of arable land, which is only a flea bite compared with the expansive Southern estates of ante-bellum times, of which some still remain intact and undivided. One of these at Edenton employed 1,800 slaves. In 1879 the Whitechapel farm was a worn-out property, but the purchaser at once spent \$1,500 on it for manure and repairs of buildings, and within four years, in 1883, its earnings were over \$11,000 and the net profits more than \$6,300. Its principal products were cheese, butter, pigs, calves and potatoes, the maximum off of grass. Trucking, per se, it will be observed, does not appear in the equation, and, therefore, the appeal in favor of meat, stock and dairy products is all the stronger, and should be heeded by parties interested.

I have in mind an abandoned fifty-acre farm in New England which has relatively done better than this, and possibly the Enfield-Baxter farm at Elizabeth City, N. C. which has been operated only two years by the son of an old United States naval officer, will come absolutely to the front for merit, the tract of 125 acres, fifteen wooded, which was purchased for \$3,500, having paid for itself and \$5,000 over. Attorney Lamb's farm, near by, with two Indiana men, named Buffkins, for overseers, is a model of its kind, and at New Berne, on the Dunn farm, the snug item of \$700 was realized from a single acre in the year 1891. Throughout the State at large the increase of agricultural production has been sevenfold within ten years, according to an estimate based on official figures.

Under the new agricultural dispensation a farm of 120 acres would be divided somewhat as follows: Eight acres of cabbages, yielding 42,000 head; ten acres corn, yielding thirty shelled bushels to the acre; ten acres peanuts, worth 66 cents per bushel; twenty acres Irish potatoes, yielding seven hundred bushels per acre; ten acres cotton, at a bale per acre; twenty acres grass and clover, twenty acres stock peas, five acres truck peas, five acres artichokes, five acres strawberries, and the balance in melons, small fruit and fancy crops. Pastures are seeded to redtop, timothy, clover, herdsgrass and orchard grass, and sown with oats or rye, which are mowed early with a self-binder, leaving a compact, clean sward. Jan. 10 is late for planting peas. Irish potatoes are planted early in January and again in Febland of the New York and New Jersey ruary for a later crop. By Jan. 27 the bridge bill. "The President," said he, "in his fields will be green with rows of young cabbages, and by April 30 the entire arable country will be alive with well-paid pickers gathering strawberries, radishes, peas, and other early vegetables for Northern markets. Corn will be planted March 21 and cotton April 21, the harvest following in September. By June 1 the ground will be plowed again for a second crop of corn or for sweet or Irish potatoes, with millet. which is growing in favor. The residue of the unshipped truck will be fed to horses and cows. Farmers calculate to raise two crops of cabbage, potatoes, truck-peas, grass, and fodder peas, to be followed by turnips and rutabagas. Field pens are sown between the rows of corn and plowed in as fertilizer. Hogs are turned loose to root on the residue of peanut and pea patches. Killing occurs in March and November. Thrifty farmers raise as much stock and poultry as the farm will conveniently carry without making it a specialty, for the sake of the manure, as well as to utilize the waste. Drainage is requisite to remove excess of moisture, and water is found by digging only a few feet to the depth of the old marine bed which underlies the soil. . Wherever one digs, in swamp, marsh, hamik, old field, or upland, he will inevitably strike marl, shell rock, or white sea sand. Hardly any attention has been paid hitherto to dairy products, but an inclination is

shown in that direction. Any one skilled in these specialties who will undertake to establish creameries or cheese factories among the people will meet with active cooperation. Creameries ought to be established in every school district. They have been the salvation of the abandoned hill country of New England, and are worth fifty thousand dollars per annum to each collective district. Pantego, in Beaufort county, Hertford, in Perquimans, and Shawboro in Pasquotank, afford rare openings for such enterprises both in respect to feed and pure water and proximity to markets, while the savannas of Hyde county constitute splendid ranges for beef stock. Grazing is certainly a coming industry of this lowland seaboard region, It has been overlooked since the war, but previously farmers would have a hundred acres in clover and raise as fine stock as ever were brought into Chicago. There is profit in sheep, too, if their fleeces would e accepted as substitutes for buffalo robes and fur trimmings for garments. Their manufacture would induce the operation of small tanneries. Lands can be bought at one-fifth to onehalf of their ante-bellum value, if only parcels of 100 acres or less are asked for, and are selling much below their real value; but landowners do not care to part

with all they have at such a sacrifice. Field hands receive an average of \$10 per month and rations. The tenant system is much in vogue, but this is a delusion for all concerned. What is needed now, especially, is to divide up the big farms and operate the several portions with intelligent labor. A few industrious Northern and Western men, who have already located at tidewater, have made money, even under the obsolete style of agriculture. Men with only a little capital can buy twenty-acre parcels, if they will put it into grass and milk, and in a few years acquire a competence. As to trucking, albeit produce is selling low at present, it can be made an abounding success with the existing transportation facilities and the reduced rates just offered by the Norfolk & Southern railroad, which traverses seven of the counties. Market stuff picked one day can be laid down in New York within thirtysix hours. The chances are certainly inviting to such as desire to change to a AMUSEMENTS.

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> HOYT'S Laughable Comedy, NEW SONGS

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Introducing the excellent comedian, GEO. MARION,

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This afternoon and evening, and Friday and Satur-

Introducing a variety of special features. Popular Prices-Nights: 10, 20, 30 ceats. Matt All next week-A CRACKER JACK

LECTURES IN BOTANY

President John M. Coulter, Ll. D. Ten lectores in Plant Physiology will be given it PLYMOUTH CHURCH by President Coulter, Lake Forest University. First lecture, Friday even-ing, Jan. 26, 8 o'clock Tickets for course. \$2; half course, \$1; single admission. 25c. Outlines of the ectures and tickets may be had at Plymouth Church.

DIDD THEATER EMPINE Wabash and Dot Ste

15c, 25c, 50c. May Russell Co. A special wire will be run to the theater and the returns of the Corbett-Mitchell fight will be read from



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kind and unassuming, of simple manners, purely American, with only 5 per cent. of foreign population, and the stranger will find a welcome, and make friends if he wants them. North Carolina is prosperous, and has no beggars. All she needs is a little more money and an infusion of en-CHARLES HALLOCK.

Wedded a Count. NEW YORK, Jan. 24.-Miss Carola Livingston and Count de Langier-Vallar were married at St. Patrick's Cathe-Iral on Fifth avenue by Archbishop Corrigan assisted by Rev. J. J. McKenning. A wedding breakfast to which one hundred persons were invited was served at the Livingston mansion immediately after the ceremony. Presents of the usual kind in the way of plates were sent by triends of the family. Johnston Livingston presented the Countess with a check for \$50,000 upon her return from the cathedral. The bride and bride-

groom will sail for Europe this week. National Burial Case Association. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 24.-The National Burial Case Association met here in secret session to-day. President Wm. Hamilton, of Pittsburg, was in the chair and one hundred delegates were present. Committees were appointed and adjournment made till to-morrow, when the association will probably complete its work. It is likely that the present officers will be re-elected, and that Philadelphia will be the next place of

Ultimatum of Mine Operators. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 24.-The executive committee of the Ohio coal operators, it has been learned from an authentic source, has decided to give the miners the alternative of working for 50 cents a ton or the closing of every mine in Ohio. President Nugent, of the Ohio Miners' Union, will call another convention of miners to pass on the ultimatum of the operators. meeting of all operators of the State will be held soon.

Willis's Usefulness Ended. Washington Post.

No matter what our future relations with Hawaii are to be, whether friendly or hostile, neutral or antagonistic, Mr. Willis cannot under any circumstances be a potent factor in the equation. President Dole has so utterly eliminated his representative influence as an officer, and his specific gravity as an individual, that he must always remain a nonentity in his present capacity.

Bank Robbed by the Dalton Gang. GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 24.-At Pawnee, fifteen miles northwest of here, to-day, three members of the Dalton gang rode into town and entered the bank, but found the safe locked with a time lock. They took \$100 from the cash drawer and rode away, carrying the cashier on a horse three miles into the country and compelling him to walk back.

Couldn't Help Him Any.

A mendicant approached a benevolentlooking old gentleman the other day and said, "Dear sir, I have lost my leg;" to which the benevolent-looking gentleman replied, as he hurried away: "My dear friend, I am very sorry, but I have not seen anything of it.

The Couglin Trint. CHICAGO, Jan. 24.-In the Coughlin trial to-day there being no more medical wit-

nesses present the defense began its refutation of the evidence against iceman O'Sullivan by calling to the stand Minehan, who, in May, 1889, worked for the Cut the Thront of His Mistress. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 24.-At 1:15

p. m. to-day, after threatening to burn her

alive, Alonzo Thompson drew the head of

his mistress, Mollie Mentlow, into his lap

and cut her throat from ear to ear. She died in a half hour. The murderer es-Short About \$7,000.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Jan. 21.—Scipo Salazar, treasurer of Lincoln county, is short in his accounts about \$7,000. Salazar has